



# DAILY REPORT

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SUZUKI TO DISCUSS INTEREST RATES WITH REAGAN

OW101119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1106 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Wednesday he will seek modification of the U.S. high interest policy when he meets with President Ronald Reagan in Paris in June.

Suzuki told a meeting of the House of Councillors Budget Committee that U.S. interest policy is having a serious effect on the world economy. He said he will urge President Reagan to modify the policy when the two of them attend a seven-nation economic summit scheduled to be held in Paris in June.

Suzuki said he would discuss the matter with French President Francois Mitterrand when he comes to Tokyo next month, so that Japan may act in concert with European nations affected by the U.S. policy. He added that he also plans to hold consultations with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the subject.

SAKURAUCHI, ABE VIEW U.S. TRADE FRICTION IN DIET

OW110825 Tokyo KYODO in English 0745 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 (KYODO) -- Japan has made no firm commitment to the United States on when it would announce a new package of measures to help ease trade friction between the two nations, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Thursday.

Sakurauchi said the United States has called for prompt Japanese actions during a two-day trade subcommittee meeting which ended here Wednesday. U.S. trade negotiators told newsmen Wednesday that the United States hopes Japan will announce a comprehensive package within three months. Sakurauchi Thursday told the Diet there is a growing feeling among the Americans that the Japanese market is closed and unfair, although the U.S. Government itself is opposed to protectionism. Replying to an opposition party questioner, the foreign minister said that American sentiment critical of Japan would be taken into consideration in deciding the package.

Sakurauchi is scheduled to visit Washington March 20 for talks with U.S. officials on trade and other issues pending between the two nations. The Japanese Government earlier indicated that these measures would be decided before the next summit of major industrial democracies to be held in France June 4-6.

International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe also told the Diet that the trade friction would not be solved through Japanese efforts alone. Abe said he would insist that the U.S. too make the necessary efforts.

During the two-day trade subcommittee meeting, the United States called for Japan's continued liberalization of its market for competitive American goods. The negotiators apparently made little progress, leaving many issues for further discussion.

Japan has been under fire from abroad for its huge trade surpluses and been asked to open up its market wider. Japan posted a record dollar 13.4 billion with the European Common Market in 1981, according to Japanese figures.

AUTO EXPORTS TO U.S. TO BE SET AT 1981 LEVEL

OW121027 Tokyo KYODO in English 0915 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 (KYODO) -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry plans to set the volume of Japanese car exports to the United States in fiscal 1982 at the same level as in fiscal 1981 -- 1.68 million units, ministry sources said Friday.

MITI, the sources said, will notify the U.S. Government of this policy shortly -- probably by the end of this month.

The sources said the ministry decided on this policy after James Murphy, deputy assistant U.S. trade representative, visited the ministry for an exchange of views on the 1982 outlook for car demand in the United States and other related matters.

At the conference, Murphy said the U.S. Commerce Department estimates this year's U.S. car demand at 9 million units. But, he said, the actual demand may turn out to be lower if the U.S. economy does not recover.

Under such circumstances, the MITI sources said, the ministry decided Japan cannot but hold down its car shipments to the United States in fiscal 1982, the second year of a three-year Japan-U.S. auto trade agreement, to the same level as in the first year ending this month.

#### SUZUKI-PERTINI MEETING FOCUSES ON WORLD ECONOMY

OW101257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 (KYODO) -- Italian President Alessandro Pertini and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Wednesday agreed that the Paris summit of seven industrial democracies in June should focus on how to revitalize the world economy, Japanese officials reported.

During an hour-long meeting at the government guesthouse here, Suzuki said the world economy is plagued with recession, unemployment and other economic ills. The summit, therefore, should discuss in concrete terms how to revitalize the global economy, Suzuki was quoted as telling Pertini, who arrived Tuesday for a week-long visit.

Suzuki said the summit conference should also discuss how to promote joint investments and industrial cooperation among the participants -- the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Canada, West Germany and Japan.

The officials said the Italian President basically agreed with what Suzuki said but told the Japanese prime minister that Italy is unable to engage in joint investments with other nations because of Italy's high inflation rate.

#### JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED WITH ITALY ON POLAND

OW120911 Tokyo KYODO in English 0849 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 (KYODO) -- Japan and Italy Friday stressed the need of "unity and cooperation" among the Western nations to deal with the Polish issue.

Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo in a joint statement "confirmed that unity and cooperation are very important to deal with the Polish problem." The statement followed regular bilateral governmental consultations which took place here Thursday on the occasion of Italian President Sandro Pertini's state visit to Japan.

The two countries called on the Polish military regime to promptly end the "present abnormal state" in the country, referring to martial law and suspension of the independent trade union movement. Sakurauchi and Colombo shared a similar perception that the current situation in Poland not only affects East-West relations in Europe but also could jeopardize the international situation in general. The foreign ministers also urged the Soviet Union which they said is responsible for the Polish situation, to show self-restraint.

The two ministers said world peace and security must be strengthened on the basis of effective and verifiable arrangements on disarmament and arms control, the statement said.

In regard to the Middle East, they stressed the need to recognize the right to exist of all nations in that region, as well as the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people.

The two foreign ministers expressed their hope that all parties concerned would show readiness to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the Middle East dispute.

Sakurauchi and Colombo emphasized the importance of maintaining and strengthening the free, multilateral trade system.

#### Further Report on Statement

OW120033 Tokyo KYODO in English 0011 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 12 (KYODO) -- Japan and Italy shared a common view that Soviet interventions in third countries, including Poland, and its military buildup efforts pose a threat to world peace, Japanese officials said Thursday. The two countries agreed to promote solidarity and cooperation between Japan, Western Europe and the United States over sanctions against the Soviet Union, the officials said.

Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo reached the agreement at a four-hour meeting here late Thursday night, the officials said. The foreign ministers also agreed that Western Europe should expand exports to Japan to rectify the current trade imbalance which is now in Japan's favor. Japan posted a record dollar 10.3 billion trade surplus with the European Common Market in 1981.

Sakurauchi and Colombo exchanged views in depth on Japan-Europe dialogue, East-West relations, the Middle East, the Asian situation and bilateral ties at the meeting, the sixth Japan-Italy foreign ministers' regular consultation, the officials said. On Japan-Europe dialogue, the foreign ministers agreed to promote closer discussions between them, the officials said. Sakurauchi and Colombo reached an accord to work out a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East issue. They condemned Israel for having created fresh tensions and difficulties after the Jewish state annexed the Golan Heights in December last year, they said.

On bilateral relations, Japan and Italy agreed to cooperate in the field of science and technology, they added. Colombo arrived in Japan Tuesday for a week-long visit, accompanying Italian President Sandro Pertini who is a state guest.

#### JSP TO SEND ANTINUCLEAR REPRESENTATIVES TO EUROPE

OW110913 Tokyo KYODO in English 0837 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 11 (KYODO) -- The Japan Socialist Party decided at a meeting of its Central Executive Committee Thursday to send Chairman Ichio Asukata and other leaders to Europe later this month to strengthen the international antinuclear and disarmament movement.

The mission will visit France, West Germany, Sweden and Britain for about 10 days from March 23. It will exchange views on promoting international antinuclear movement with French President Francois Mitterrand, Chairman Willy Brandt of West Germany's Social Democratic Party, Chairman Olaf Palme of Sweden's Social Democratic Labor Party and Chairman Dingle Foot of the British Labor Party.

The Socialist mission will then formally invite these European socialist leaders to attend an international disarmament meeting it is scheduled to hold in Tokyo in May. On April 1-2, Asukata will attend a meeting of Socialist International leaders in Bonn to introduce his party's proposal for disarmament.

The party has already agreed with the Labor Parties of Australia and New Zealand on establishment of a nonnuclear zone in Asia and the Pacific region, and with North Korea's Workers Party to create a similar zone in Northeast Asia. Through the talks with Brandt and Palme, both advocates of nonnuclear zones in Europe, and other European leaders, Asukata wants to unite the European movements and similar campaigns in the Asian region.

PYONGYANG MEETING DENOUNCES 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982'

SK100719 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, March 10 (KCNA) -- The central workers' house Tuesday was the venue of a Pyongyang mass meeting denouncing the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The meeting was attended by Comrade So Chol, member of the Political Bureau, and chairman of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the C.C., WPK, and Presidium member of the C.C., the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF]; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the C.C., the Chondoist Chongu Party; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; and other cadres as well as working people, youth and students in the city.

[Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0000 GMT on 10 March carried a report on this meeting which listed those present as follows: "present on the platform were Comrade So Chol, member of the KWP Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Inspection Committee of the KWP Central Committee; Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the KWP Central Committee and chairman of the DFRF Central Committee [as heard]; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee; Yom Tae-chun, chairman of the DFRF Central Committee [as heard]; Yom Kuk-yol, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea Social Democratic Party; responsible functionaries of organs of power and public organizations and college deans."]

Comrade Ho Chong-suk spoke first at the meeting. The meeting was also addressed by representatives of workers, agricultural working people, men of culture, youth and students.

They in unison sharply denounced the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique who are intensifying as never before their new war provocation manoeuvres against our country after starting the massive "Team Spirit 1982" military exercises.

Their speeches were frequently punctuated by loud shouts: "U.S. imperialist aggressors, promptly stop the "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises"; "Sternly denounce the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group"; "Strongly denounce the row of anti-communist confrontation of the South Korean military fascist clique!"; "Down with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people!"; "Down with Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor to the nation and quisling!"; and so forth.

## DFRF's Ho Chong-suk Speech

SK101255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Speech by Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the DPRK KWP Central Committee and Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF], at 9 March Pyongyang mass rally denouncing "Team Spirit 1982" war exercises -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades, today a grave situation in which a new war can break out at any moment is being created in the southern part of our fatherland due to the frantic war-provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

As is known, the U.S. imperialists have been staging large-scale war-exercise rackets codenamed "Team Spirit 1982" for nearly a month from 13 February, making our republic a target of their attack.

According to the official announcement of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, forces numbering 161,600 are mobilized in these exercises, including U.S. troops occupying South Korea. U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine units from various military bases on the U.S. mainland and the Pacific including Okinawa, Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines; the South Korean puppet army; and a large quantity of combat equipment. The exercises will last until 26 April.

On 13 February, troops of the U.S. 2d Division stationed in South Korea and 100,000 puppet troops launched an operation. The advance unit of the U.S. 3d Marines Division in Okinawa flew into South Korea from Kadena air force base. Combat troops of the U.S. 7th Infantry Division stationed in the western United States will be the main force in these military exercises; and the U.S. 25th Infantry Division, stationed in Hawaii, is deployed in the operational area.

The U.S. imperialists also mobilized in these exercises the military personnel and combat equipment of various divisions belonging to the Rapid Deployment Force. They mobilized the C-141, known as a transport aircraft with the longest flying range; Boeing 747's; and six large transport ships, including the "Mercury," and other ships.

The strategic Air Command of U.S. Air Force and tactical air units stationed in the Pacific, and scores of ships, including the notorious U.S. carrier "Midway," the main vessel of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, are assembling along the coast of South Korea in accord with the U.S. imperialists' plan, and a large quantity of operational equipment is being introduced in the exercises. What is noteworthy in these military exercises, in which such large forces and modern military equipment are mobilized, is that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are preparing in earnest for a nuclear war in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists are hurling into the military exercises massive numbers of U.S. Air Force and Marine personnel specializing in nuclear war as well as special service personnel.

According to a report by the information office at Iwakuni Air Force Base, some 45 aircraft belonging to the U.S. 7th Marine air wing stationed at Iwakuni, including A-4 Skyhawks capable of nuclear attack, were mobilized for the military operation 25 February. Foreign news reports expressed concern over the strong possibility of participation in these exercises by the members of the MWWU-1, a unit specializing in nuclear weapons belonging to this unit.

The U.S. imperialists are hurling into the military rehearsals nuclear weapons belonging to U.S. troops occupying South Korea and several hundred missiles with nuclear warheads and troops of the unit specializing in nuclear weapons belonging to the U.S. 3rd Marine Division in Okinawa. They are daily sending to the operational theaters modern F-15's and F-16's capable of carrying nuclear shells and bombs and strategic planes. What is noteworthy about the current exercises is that they are aggressive war exercises presuming an all-out attack on our republic.

When the airlift and deployment operations -- the first part of the three-stage exercise -- are completed, the U.S. imperialists plan a genuine joint operation of U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army from 26 March to 2 April. According to what has been announced, in this second stage they will culminate the current military exercise by staging an overall attack operation, a landing operation, paratroop operation and close support operation, assuming our republic to be the target of their ground, sea and air attacks.

According to foreign news reports, at that time U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger will come to powder-reeking South Korea under the pretext of attending a joint military council meeting. We must direct our keen attention to the fact that such a trip to South Korea by this bellicose element who plans and executes the aggressive war policy of the U.S. imperialists closely resembles that of Dulles, the notorious war merchant, who sneaked into South Korea on the eve of the 25 June war and checked the final stage of preparations for a northward war of invasion along the 38th parallel.

Judging from all indications, the current war racket called "Team Spirit 1982" is not a repetition of the usual exercises which have been staged consecutively for the past 7 years since 1976, but a new test war and a preliminary nuclear war for the completion of nuclear war preparations in Korea and the invasion of our republic at any time they please. In fact, nobody can guarantee that this unprecedentedly large-scale war exercise staged with many nuclear weapons will not escalate into a full-scale nuclear war against our republic.

Because of the reckless war-exercise racket staged by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the situation in our country is extremely tense. This is exactly the opposite of the aspiration for peace and peaceful reunification of our people and the peace-loving peoples in the world. Needless to say, if a new war breaks out in Korea it will cause great losses and disasters not only to the Korean people but also the peoples in neighboring countries and in various countries of the world.

At a time when we are doing everything possible for peace and the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and when the voices calling for enactment of the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo [DCFRK] and convocation of the 100-man joint conference are heard among the Korean compatriots at home and abroad, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military hooligans are leading the situation to the brink of war by staging a reckless war-exercise racket. This is a criminal act which is incompatible with peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Unable to suppress national indignation over the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, who are unabashedly committing criminal maneuvers to provoke war against us by staging the adventurous military exercise called "Team Spirit 1982", on behalf of those attending this rally, I sternly denounce the war exercise, regarding it as a pre-meditated, provocative act to ignite a nuclear war in Korea and a serious criminal act disturbing and threatening peace in the Far East and the world at large. [applause]

Comrades, the military exercise racket called "Team Spirit 1982" being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets is not a simple military exercise but a result of the policy against Korea of the U.S. imperialists, who are trying to annex all of Korea while keeping South Korea as a colony and military base.

The vast number of troops participating in this military exercise and the aggressive character of all the operations using our republic as their target show clearly what the U.S. imperialists' purpose in this military exercise is. The U.S. imperialists, while occupying South Korea with military forces and having opposed the reunification of our country for 37 years, have been strengthening their policy of aggression and war against our people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression are the source of all our national misery, the fundamental obstacle to our nation's reunification and a catalyst of war in Korea.

Since they sneaked into South Korea, the U.S. imperialists, while pursuing a wicked goal of keeping South Korea as their colony and dominating Korea and the world by taking advantage of South Korea's strategic position, have turned the southern part into a powder magazine and a military beachhead. Recently the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war against Korea has reached a grave stage. Shouting about superiority and rebuilding a strong America, the current U.S. rulers are entering the road of military adventurism in an attempt to threaten and bring other countries to their knees. They are using the Korean Peninsula as an important testing ground for executing this aggressive world strategy.

The reason the U.S. imperialists prattle that the function of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea must be strengthened, frequently stressing the strategic importance of the Korean Peninsula, is that the Korean Peninsula is the source of the next world war. This clearly shows the vicious intention of the U.S. imperialists.



Repealing the formal troop-withdrawal plan in order to achieve their aggressive goals, the U.S. imperialists, with a plan to strengthen the attack capability of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and of the puppet army, are augmenting the armed forces and modernizing their equipment.

Last March, the U.S. imperialists deployed six modern A-10 close support aircraft to South Korea for the first time in the Far East region. In all, they are planning to deploy 24 A-10's to South Korea by next March. The U.S. imperialists are intensifying military aid to South Korea.

On 17 February, the U.S. Defense Department announced that 170 modified Hawk missiles and 723 rockets will be transferred to the South Korean puppet army. And on 1 March, it submitted to congress a special plan designed to transfer or sell to the South Korean puppets \$2 billion worth of ammunition and other war supplies quickly in case of a contingency. At the same time, the U.S. imperialists are trying to supply the puppets 36 modern F-16 fighter-bombers, 1,000 M-550 amphibious tanks and some destroyers. They also are assisting the puppets in the expansion of their military facilities and in the production of helicopters. The U.S. imperialists are even dragging the Japanese reactionaries into their aggressive war policies.

Studies by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries of emergency situations in the Far East are a plot to drag the Japanese armed forces of aggression into a new war against Korea by establishing a tripartite military alliance system of the United States, Japan and South Korea. Following the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, the Japanese reactionaries are accelerating a military buildup and increasing their share of the defense burden, thus rapidly advancing along the road of militarization.

Praising the U.S. imperialists' forcible occupation of South Korea and their support of the military buildup of the South Korean puppet army and clamoring about the aggressive doctrine called unity between Japan and South Korea for security, the Japanese reactionaries are strengthening military collusion with the South Korean puppets and supporting the war industry in South Korea on a large scale.

Most of the U.S. forces participating in the "Team Spirit 1982" military exercise are from U.S. military bases in Japan. The bosses of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces are also actively participating in this exercise. This shows that the Japanese reactionaries are actively participating in the U.S. imperialists' war schemes.

The schemes by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for a new war in South Korea have entered a more dangerous stage.

A war maniac tamed by the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has accelerated a military buildup and preparations for a new war since he seized power with a bayonet, openly declaring confrontation with us. Noisily clamoring about all-out security and cultivation of national strength, the Chon Tu-hwan ring today is desperately trying to increase the military strength of the puppet army, build more military bases, accelerate modernization of the South Korean Army and strengthen the war industry. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is increasing not only the military strength of the puppet army but also the military strength of the reserve forces. It has bound all people in South Korea, from teenagers and women to persons in their 80's, under military organizations and has forced them to receive military training. It has thus mobilized all available human and material resources for war preparations.

Since they seized power, the South Korean rulers have sharply increased the military budget. This year they will spend 3.29 trillion won on the military, an increase of 21 percent over the previous year. They are not only purchasing lethal weapons from foreign countries with taxes plundered from the people but are also importing large amounts of war-industry facilities and equipment to produce lethal weapons.

Chon Tu-hwan, who was the first to visit the United States as soon as his new U.S. boss appeared and who begged for permanent occupation by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces of South Korea, is committing an unbearable criminal act of handing the land of South Korea to the aggressors to use for their nuclear war exercise. Describing "Team Spirit 1982" as an exercise for peace, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is welcoming the U.S. expeditionary forces as if they were apostles of peace. Furthermore, it is revealing its scandalous nature without hesitation by offering numerous young women to the butchers of the aggression forces.

On 1 March traitor Chon Tu-hwan roamed about the frontline units of the puppet army in the west sector all day long. He not only inspired war hysteria among the officers and men of the units deployed in "Team Spirit 1982" but also openly encouraged them to impose war disasters on fellow countrymen.

Because of the indiscreet war schemes by the South Korean rulers, the dark clouds of war hang over our country today, and more difficult obstacles have been created on the road to the country's reunification. For the South Korea bellicose elements to talk about peaceful reunification, pilot projects and so forth is a deception and a preposterous act, when they have reduced South Korea to a field of power-seeking war exercises.

For the South Korean puppets to clamor about dialogue and reunification is a trick to conceal their true color and to mislead public opinion into thinking they are actually concerned about peace and peaceful reunification.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the murderer who brutally massacred countless numbers of fellow countrymen who were demanding democratization and the peaceful reunification of the country. Therefore, he has already lost the political and moral qualifications to attend a dialogue discussing the reunification question of the country, an important issue for the nation.

The war-exercise rackets staged by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in South Korea have become grave obstacles not only to peace in the nation and peaceful reunification but also to the development of democracy in South Korean society. In South Korea today, the military fascist dictatorial system has been further strengthened and the people's democratic freedom has been mercilessly trampled because of the policy of war of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Recently, the South Korean rulers staged a farcial commutation of sentences of some political prisoners, including Kim Tae-chung, and clamored as if they were bestowing a great favor on them. But this is no more than a deceptive drama to soothe the strong protest at home and abroad against the illegal arrests and imprisonments of those demanding democracy and freedom and to allay public opinion demanding their immediate and unconditional release.

While staging such a deceptive drama, they are at the same time wantonly arresting and detaining youths, students and patriots who demand democracy and peaceful reunification, subjecting them to murderous trials and imposing heavy penalties upon them. The Chon Tu-hwan ring has gone so far as to stretch its fascist and oppressive claws overseas, thus resorting to unprecedented anticommunist, fascist schemes. This is clearly shown by the fact that the South Korean puppets recently fabricated the so-called international assassination conspiracy incident and are waging anticommunist rackets by deliberately linking this with us. Their policy is totally different from ours -- which stipulates that the masses are the masters of, and decide, everything. If there is an assassination conspiracy, it has nothing to do with us. This must be a plot taking place within the South Korean ruling circles, which adopts terrorism and assassination as its profession, as shown by the murder of the former dictator.

The fact that the South Korean puppets fabricated a new assassination conspiracy incident and are deliberately linking this with us is a foolish slanderous drama aimed at repressing the sentiment for national reunification through collaboration with communists and the antidictator spirit and at inspiring the North-South confrontation.

All facts show that the South Korean ruling faction is a war maniac relying on outside forces and running amok with war maneuvers, a vicious enemy against reunification pursuing the nation's permanent division and a fascist tyrant who violently infringes upon human rights and democracy. All these criminal maneuvers waged by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique in South Korea today clearly prove that they do not want dialogue and peaceful reunification in Korea and that they only advance along the road of confrontation and war.

Despite such a situation, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are viciously slandering us, loudly babbling about a threat of southward invasion and a balance of forces, just like a thief crying "Stop thief!" However, their outcries about a threat of southward invasion and a balance of forces are a sophistry aimed at justifying the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their troop reinforcement maneuvers in South Korea and at diverting the attention of the world's people.

We have made clear many times that we have no intention of invading the South, but take as our basic principle the resolution of the question of national reunification in a peaceful manner. The world's people know very well that we are only devoted to peaceful construction. Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are loudly talking about the groundless theory of a threat of southward invasion and balance. Their cries are a clumsy drama for concealing their criminal scheme to increase the threat of northward invasion, while running about feverishly in South Korea for the provocation of a war.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, cannot conceal the criminal nature of their policy of war or their true color as bellicose elements with any sophistry and slander. The U.S. imperialists must promptly stop their grave war gamble, which is being carried out behind a false signboard and is threatening peace in Korea and the world. They must give up their aggressive designs on our country and get out without delay, taking along nuclear weapons and other weapons of destruction shipped into South Korea. [shouting of slogan: "Let us sternly condemn the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's anticommunist rackets!"]

The Japanese reactionaries should not follow the U.S. imperialists' policy of war aggravating tension on the Korean Peninsula. They should stop encouraging the South Korean puppets.

The Chon Tu-hwan group, engrossed in a frantic war clamour for murdering fellow countrymen hand in glove with outside forces, must stop at once the criminal war maneuvers, give up fascist repression and step down from power without delay as demanded by all the South Korean people. [shouting of slogans: "We sternly condemn the new war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique!" "We sternly denounce the anticommunist confrontation rackets by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique!" and "Let us resolutely crush the two Koreas plot by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique!"]

Workers, farmers, students, intellectuals and other people from all walks of life in South Korea should courageously rise in a nationwide anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists aggressors -- the mortal enemy causing various misfortunes and calamities by instigating such a murderer as the Chon Tu-hwan clique, after sneaking into South Korea wearing the mask of a supporter -- and to crush the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, filthy national traitor, fascist hangman, warmonger and national splittist.

Comrades, today, all the people in the northern half of the republic are confronted with grave and glorious tasks to step up socialist construction while reliably safeguarding the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains against the fanatic new war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

All workers should remain faithful to the chuche revolutionary cause to the end in rock-firm unity around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center. We should vigorously accelerate the chuche orientation of the entire society and the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, by upholding the programmatic report by the respected and beloved leader at the Sixth KWP Congress and the militant tasks put forward in his New Year's message. All workers, in particular, should register brilliant labor exploits on all fronts of socialist construction so as to greet the 70th birthday of the great leader as the greatest national festival and a grand political celebration.

We should make full preparations and heighten revolutionary vigilance so that we can smash the enemies at one blow if the aggressors dare trigger a war against us. Only victory and glory lie before us as we advance upholding the great leader and following the wise leadership of the glorious party center.

Let us all rise up more vigorously in the sacred cause for the complete victory of socialism and achievement of the independent reunification of the fatherland in firm unity around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, peerless patriot and national hero, and the glorious party center. [shouting of slogans: "The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys should immediately stop the "Team Spirit 1982" war rackets!", "Let us achieve the historic cause of national reunification through the unified strength of the entire nation!"]

#### NODONG SINMUN HITS SOUTH'S REPORTED RICE SCANDAL

SK120614 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2352 GMT 11 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 12 March commentary: "Misdeeds Are Being Constantly Exposed"]

[Text] Recently, the U.S. Rice Growers Association exposed the fact that a fellow rice exporter sold rice to South Korea at a higher than market price and paid kickbacks to the South Korean puppets to compensate.

According to a report, Pacific International Rice Mills Inc., concluding an agreement to ship 100,000 tons of rice to South Korea last year at a cost 33 percent higher than the international market price, paid kickbacks amounting to \$6 million. It agreed to ship 130,000 tons of rice in February and march this year in the same manner and to share the difference between the selling price and the international market price with the puppets.

The incident of unlawful import of U.S. rice exposed by U.S. dealers has stirred up great trouble among the South Korean ruling circles. At the 10 March session of the puppet National Assembly a motion was put forward to demand an explanation of the truth of the incident and heated discussions continued until 0200 the next morning. The puppet minister of agriculture and fisheries and the administrator of the Office of Supply, trying to explain the incident, were engrossed in evading their responsibility by saying that the foreign reports about illegal rice transactions are groundless, that an investigation indicated no irregularities or bribery involved in this incident, that we should not be involved in U.S. dealers' machinations and so forth.

The puppets, for fear of exposure of the truth of the incident, rejected a resolution calling for formation of a special parliamentary committee to inquire into the truth of the incident and hastily closed the session of the puppet National Assembly. This is a stereotyped trick by those bothered by their conscience.

This is not the first time that a scandal involving illegal imports of U.S. rice has been exposed. A sales contract between the U.S. dealers and the South Korean puppets, specifying that the South Korean puppets would buy the U.S. rice at \$499.90 a ton when it cost no more than \$350 per ton in the market at that time, already had caused due suspicion in U.S. social circles.

Letters demanding investigation of the facts in the transaction were sent to the U.S. Department of Justice and the Department of Agriculture. In November last year, 113 U.S. congressmen sent a similar letter to the U.S. Government and the South Korean puppets. However, neither the U.S. Government nor the South Korean puppets made any response to the letters up to now. For fear of an uncontrollable development of events when facts about the rice transaction incident became known to public opinion, the Chon Tu-hwan clique sent subordinates to the United States as soon as it received the letter. It had them bribe influential persons in the political and journalistic circles, waging behind-the-scenes deals to conceal the truth of the incident.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's behind-the-scenes maneuvers to deal with the situation and its phony excuses in the puppet National Assembly show, even without disclosure by the U.S. Rice Growers Association, that the illegal transaction over U.S. rice is a premeditated fraud designed by the Chon Tu-hwan clique to embezzle the national treasury and conspire with the U.S. rice exporters to receive kickbacks.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique loudly raves about new politics, reform of state affairs, elimination of corruption and so forth. However, it is engaged in irregular and corrupt activities in a more shameless manner than any other predecessor puppet in South Korea. All the illegal profiteering by the authorities, such as the embezzlement of the Kim Chong-pil political fund, the incident of the \$500,000 illegal bribery, the incident of low-quality heating briquettes and so forth, which caused public sensations in South Korea, occurred after Chon Tu-hwan came to power.

The nature of the illegal rice import is ever-more vicious because the Chon Tu-hwan clique committed this crime by abusing the people's funds deposited in the national treasury due to its desire to secure kickbacks. It is an intolerable treachery to commit international fraud by conspiring with foreign merchants. As long as such impostors remain in South Korea, the South Korean people cannot escape misfortunes and calamities. Today, businesses are going bankrupt, the streets are overflowing with the unemployed, people suffer from price hikes and corruption and irregularities are becoming more serious in South Korea. This is the result of the puppets' reactionary rule.

The South Korean people will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan clique's filthy criminal acts. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should reveal to the public the truth about the illegal import of U.S. rice, apologize to the people and step down from power.

#### KIM IL-SONG MEETS ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

SK120032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 12 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on March 11 received the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Italy on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Leo Canullo, member of the Chamber of Deputies and president of the Korean section of the Parliament of the Republic of Italy, and members of the delegation Gianfranco Conti Persini, senator and vice-president of the section, Andrea Borri, member of the Chamber of Deputies and its secretary general, and Lanciotti Lionello, vice-president of the Institute for the Study of the Middle and Far East of Italy.

Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Hyon Chun-Kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Education Commission, were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

YI CHONG-OK SPEAKS AT GUYANA MASS RALLY 8 MAR

SK110455 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] A mass rally was held in Georgetown on March 8 in welcome of the party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a report. Invited to the rally were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the State Administration Council. Officials of the DPRK Embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Guyana were also invited there.

Present there together with a large crowd of people were Ptolemy A. Reid, general secretary of the People's National Congress of Guyana, first vice-president and prime minister; B. Cammie Ramsaroop, chairman of the People's National Congress of Guyana and vice-president; H.D. Hoyte, vice-president; the minister of power and mining, the minister of foreign trade, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of agriculture, the minister of national development, the minister of education, the chairman of the fourth province, and leading officials of the Georgetown City Office.

The mayor of Georgetown presented a key, the symbol of freedom of Georgetown, to Comrade Yi Chong-ok, head of the Korean party and government delegation. The mayor spoke first.

Recalling that since the opening of diplomatic relations in 1974, the relations between the two developing countries have satisfactorily developed and a technical cooperation plan has been successfully carried into effect, he said: Like the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guyana is a true member nation of the Nonaligned Movement and she fully respects its principles.

As you know, our government has always supported the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula in particular. We highly estimate the Korean people's cause of building a free and reunified country. I believe that the comrade premier's visit to our country will favorably influence the excellent friendly relations existing between our two countries.

Expressing his thanks to the mayor and the citizens who had organized the meeting and warmly welcomed him, Comrade Yi Chong-ok conveyed the most ardent friendly greetings of the Korean people to the Guyanese people. He said: Though the two peoples are separated geographically from each other, their minds are closely linked. The beautiful flowers of friendship between our two countries which were personally planted and cultivated by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected President Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham have been brought into fuller blossom on a new, higher stage through a historic meeting of the leaders of the two countries in Pyongyang in April 1978.

Today the Guyanese people under the correct leadership of the People's National Congress and the Government of Guyana, headed by their outstanding leader Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, are striving to achieve national unity and build a new Guyana, independent and prosperous, by building cooperative socialism, frustrating repeated subversive activities and sabotages of the imperialists and their stooges. The Korean people sincerely rejoice, as over their own, over all the successes registered by the Guyanese people in their struggle for consolidating national independence and building a new prospering Guyana, successfully overcoming all difficulties and trials on the way of their advance.

The Korean people hope that the Guyanese people will gain greater successes in their struggle to implement the decisions to be adopted at the 4th People's National Congress.

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people are vigorously struggling to achieve the grand program for socialist construction set forth at the sixth KWP Congress and to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the wise leadership of the glorious party center.

The Korean people are grateful to the People's National Congress of Guyana and the government and people of the cooperative republic for their active support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. I am pleased with the friendship of the Guyanese people, who firmly stand against imperialism and keep a strong revolutionary faith. He extended deep thanks to the People's National Congress of Guyana and the government and people of the cooperative republic for their positive support of the Korean people's cause.

Unbreakable is the unity of the Korean and Guyanese peoples advancing hand in hand along the road of independence and socialism under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, and no force can block their road. The Korean people will advance courageously, always shoulder to shoulder with the Guyanese people in the sacred struggle for the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

#### COVERAGE OF MINISTER HO TAM'S VISIT TO HUNGARY

##### Talks With Foreign Minister

SK120029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 12 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Budapest on March 9 between Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, according to a report. Present at the talks on our side were the party of the vice-premier and foreign minister and the Korean ambassador to Hungary and on the Hungarian side were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Vencel Hazi, the Hungarian ambassador to Korea and other personages concerned.

Taken up at the talks were the question of developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and a series of international issues of common concern. The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

##### Meets Gyorgy Lazar 9 Mar

SK120024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 12 (KCNA) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, on March 9 met Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on a visit to Hungary, according to a report. The chairman extended warm congratulations to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday and wished him good health and a long life.

Noting that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries are developing favourably, he said his country would make every possible effort to further expand and develop them in all fields in the future. Saying that the Korean people are achieving great successes in their efforts to carry through the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, he declared: The Hungarian party and government extend full support and firm solidarity to the Korean people in their struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggression forces to withdraw from South Korea and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the party of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, the Korean ambassador to Hungary, Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, and the Hungarian ambassador to Korea.

LAWMAKERS QUESTION GOVERNMENT ON 'RICE SCANDAL'

SK120149 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Lawmakers on the Economy-Science Committee of the National Assembly intensified their sizzling interpellation of the administration about the alleged rice payoff scandal until early this morning. Both the majority and minority members pressed the government hard about what they claimed the waste of the national fund in the course of importing American rice.

They argued that the Office of Supply (OSROK) gave a special favor to the PIRMI [Pacific International Rice Mills Inc.] by renewing a contract for the import of remaining amount which the U.S. dealer failed to supply in violation of the earlier contract. They also asked the government why it made a contract with the PIRMI for import of 200,000 tons of rice despite that the U.S. exporter secured only 120,000 tons.

Rep. Cho Sun-hyong, an independent, inquired why the OSROK imported 100,000 tons of rice in addition from the Connell Company, who raised the alleged kickback scandal. Kim Chu-ho, director-general of the OSROK, said in his reply that his office contracted with the Connell Company for the additional import in February, 1981 because until then it had only secured 1.7 million tons of U.S. rice out of the total 2.4 million tons of foreign rice which the Agriculture-Fisheries [Ministry] had asked it to import.

Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song said, "The EPB [Economic Planning Board] has not intervened so far in deciding on the import of foreign rice. But, it will inquire of the movements in the world market of major materials including rice in detail in the days to come, and will provide the OSROK with information it obtained."

During the panel session, the first minority Democratic Korea Party members asked for the attendance of Yi Han-ki, chairman of the Board of Audit and Inspection, and Fisheries Minister Ko Kon in the meeting. But the request was rejected by a 9-8 vote.

In the Foreign Affairs Committee, Foreign Minister No Sin-yong said that the U.S. Government had made it clear that allegations of a bribery scandal involving Korean officials and U.S. rice dealers were totally groundless. He said that he believed the scandal had been attributed to the OSROK officials as a result of conflicts among major American rice dealers. Answering questions by Rep. Yi Man-sop of the Korea National Party, he also said that the government did not intend to bring the case to the International Court of Justice.

In the Finance Committee, lawmakers of the DKP proposed the formation of a special body in the panel to look into the recent bank loan scandals involving the Korea Housing Bank. The motion was turned down by 12-9 vote.

Kim chu-ho, director-general of OSROK, testified before the National Assembly yesterday that he would recommend the government sue the Connell Company for libel in connection with its allegations of bribery scandal. He said that his office would consult with the Foreign Ministry and the Justice Ministry about the possible libel law suit.

## Further Report

SK120140 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The rival parties are wrangling over the formation of a special parliamentary committee empowered to investigate state affairs with regard to the alleged bribery scandal involving imports of U.S. rice.

The minority political groups formally forwarded a joint resolution calling for the organization of the ad hoc house panel to the National Assembly yesterday.



They also demanded that the duration of the current 110th extra house sittings, which ends tomorrow, be extended to deal with the case further.

The floor leaders of the three major parties got together yesterday to discuss the minority-raised issues, but failed to reconcile their different views. Reps. Kim Chong-ki and Yi Tong-chin of the minority Democratic Korea Party and the Korean National Party claimed that a special parliamentary panel should be formed to look into the actual condition of rice imports from the United States as well as the payoff scandal.

However, Rep. Yi Chong-chan of the Democratic Justice Party opposed the minority idea, saying that it was not desirable for the assembly to tackle the matter for a long time, taking into consideration international relations and the government's earlier explanation of the case.

In the resolution, which obtained 121 lawmakers' signatures, the minority camp claimed that the alleged kickback scandal appeared to have damaged the government's prestige both at home and abroad. "Therefore, it is the duty and responsibility of the assembly, which represents the people, to determine whether the charge is true," the resolution insists.

The majority DJP plans to turn down the resolution by a vote in a Steering Committee meeting expected to be held today. The DJP, explaining the reasons for opposing the setup of an investigation panel, said that no defects had been found in the procedures for importing the American rice and it was unclear who should be investigated by the panel. The panel also said the formation of such a body would just give the impression that the house was affected by the intrigues of American rice workers.

Rep. Yi of the DJP also said that his party was unwilling to prolong the house session merely for the purpose of further inquiry of the administration about the case. He indicated that extra sessions of the Economy-Science Committee could possibly be held after the current special house meeting ends tomorrow.

The DKP will hold an emergency meeting of its Executive Council this morning to discuss its strategy on the price import scandal.

#### KOREA TIMES GIVES DETAILS ON 'RICE SCANDAL'

SK110726 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Mar 82 p 7

[By Pae Chol-su]

[Text] A rice rift is rising between the Korean Government and an American grain major. The quarrel flared up Monday when two U.S. rice growing cooperatives filed an antitrust lawsuit, alleging that two American rice exporters had bribed Korean officials in return for higher rice export prices.

The allegation has triggered a flurry of "anger and embarrassment" among senior Korean officials, including the challenged administrator of the Office of Supply of the Republic of Korea (OSROK), Kim Chu-ho.

The international strife originated in the fall of 1980 when Korea was stung by poor harvests and hastened to import foreign rice. The Korean rice purchase operation went well, propelled by the Korea-Japan agreement on a 1-million-ton rice deal. Ironically, this success was the seed of future disputes.

According to OSROK, the single window of the Korean Governments' overseas purchase activity, the nation was forced to buy an unnecessary 200,000 tons of rice produced in southern American states. "We had to buy the extra 200,000 tons from the United States in order to prevent them from intervening in our deal with Japan," said an OSROK official, who refused to be identified. He noted that U.S. rice brokers had enormous power on the world grain market.

"At any rate, we placed it under open bidding and 18 American firms took part in the tenders on Dec. 11 in 1980," according to OSROK head Kim's testimony to the National Assembly.

Their estimated bids ranged from \$477.90 to \$538.90 per ton, an available record book says.

"I thought they were too high. So OSROK shelved any accord with one of the American dealers," Kim recalled. "In fact, we could not think of negotiations with our American partners before because of their monopolistic power in global grain deals."

The Connell Co. is the "godfather" of the American rice brokers, accounting for 75 percent of California rice exports, according to the related business circles. In fact, the Korean countercharge against the kickback allegation seems to have focused on Connell, which dominated U.S. rice sales to Korea and was indicted during the so-called Pak Tong-sun scandal four years ago.

According to OSROK, Connell's quotation for the controversy-making bid was \$530 per ton. "Scolding unreasonably high estimates of the American dealers including Connell, we postponed signing a contract for about two weeks," the OSROK administrator said. "Finally, we signed a contract with PIRMI [Pacific International Rice Mills Inc.], on Jan. 23, 1981. The per-ton price was a moderate \$449.9."

It must have been an unexpected and shocking setback for the Connell Co. But the American grain major, which is well known as a generous contributor to U.S. congressional campaigns, bounced back.

Connell displayed its power soon when it won a 100,000 ton rice contract with Korea, partly compensating for its setback to PIRMI, a rising star among American rice brokers, a month before. Connell's contract price was also \$449.9 per ton. En route to its blitzkrieg contract, Connell was known to have used a negotiating window with then Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon.

Nonetheless, Connell seemingly could not forget the bitter setback against PIRMI. It has been heavily involved again in Korean market strategy, the local business circles say.

Three months ago, 113 American congressmen sent Korean President Chon Tu-hwan a sharply worded letter expressing "grave concern" over reports of possible kickbacks in sales of the American rice. Also, the Monday suit said that of the contracted 200,000 tons, PIRMI shipped only 100,000 tons and cancelled the remainder of the shipment.

It went on: The price began dropping and by August was down \$100 to \$350 a metric ton. The suit said PIRMI then made an agreement with "certain individuals in the OSROK to renew the previously cancelled 100,000 tons at \$449.90 per ton."

The suit said PIRMI accomplished this by agreeing to pay or share with certain Korean officials \$6 million, or part of the "substantial excess above market price" that OSROK was paying. It also alleged that another rice broker, AGROPROM, committed similar violations in connection with its 160,000-ton deal with the Korean side.

OSROK chief Kim flatly denied the charges as groundless. Higher government officials including Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song and assemblymen joined the defense of the OSROK head. They said their defense was based on a thorough investigation of the affair since American congressmen sent a letter.

"PIRMI since the 1981 contract has delivered 130,000 tons of rice to us. For the remaining 70,000 tons, we have renewed a contract, based on the 1981 prices," Kim said.

#### CANADIAN COURT POSTPONES TRIAL ON CHON PLOT

SK120226 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Toronto, March 11 (YONHAP) -- An Ontario provincial court Thursday delayed setting a date for the trial of Charles Yanover and Alexander Gerol, both accused of conspiring to assassinate South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, until March 18.

Frank Koziobrockie, Yanover's acting lawyer, said he requested the delay pending his client's bail hearing on March 15.

He said if his client is unable to obtain bail and remains in custody, he will seek a quick trial.

Both Yanover and Gerol appeared before the court held at the Old Toronto City Hall located in downtown Toronto, Yanover sitting in the docket and Gerol in the public gallery. Gerol was released from custody last week on 75,000 Canadian dollar bail. (One Canadian dollar equals roughly 83 U.S. cents).

Asked about the prospect of Yanover being granted bail, Koziebrockie just shrugged his shoulders. Canadian investigation authorities, however, said earlier that Yanover's chances of getting bail are extremely slim because he was arrested while he was out on bail on charges of conspiring to overthrow the Government of Dominica last year.

ROK FIRM TO DRILL SIX OIL WELLS 'INDEPENDENTLY'

SK100110 Beoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Mar 82 p 7

[Text] The Korea Petroleum Development Corp. [PEDCO] plans to drill a total of six wells in Korean territorial waters independently from 1984 through 1986, it was learned yesterday.

According to a PEDCO report presented to the Energy-Resources Ministry, the state-run oil company will bore two wells each year during the three-year period. The oil-search program is in line with the government policy of exploring all potential oil deposits in the nation's waters.

To prepare for the projected drilling operation, PEDCO will select candidate well sites by the end of 1983 through reprocessing and reassessment of the existing data on past exploration. During the 1983-85 period, PEDCO will pick well sites through detailed seismic surveys of potential oil deposits.

Of the nation's total seven mining blocks, the seventh is set for joint development by Korea and Japan and part of the fourth for joint exploration by PEDCO and ZAPEX of the United States. The potential areas to be sought by PEDCO are northwest of the second block, southwest of the fourth block, south of the fifth block and southwest of the sixth block.

Of the four [number as published] mining blocks, Gulf has drilled two wells in the second block in vain, Gulf conducted seismic surveys in the fourth, Shell bored two wells in the fifth with no success and Shell also bored three wells in the sixth unavailingly.

As the first step toward a full-fledged oil hunt, one or more well sites are scheduled to be picked by the end of October this year in the sixth mining block northeast of Cheju Island.

According to the ministry, the Korea Institute of Energy and Resources will undertake thorough surveys of the geological structure and seismic surveys of the sixth block by the end of September in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey before selecting candidate well sites one month later.

In parallel with the oil-hunt program, PEDCO said the construction of a semi-submersible rig would require \$82.5 million. The nation's planned first offshore rig is expected to be built by the end of October next year.

NAMELISTS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE BODIES NOTED

BK110437 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1000 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Eighth and concluding part of feature on LPRP history entitled "The LPRP -- Organizer and Leader of All Victories of the Lao Revolution," compiled by the Propaganda and Training Board of the LPRP Central Committee]

[Excerpt] The following are the namelists of the IPRP Central Committee members:

Party general secretary: Kaysone Phomvihane

Members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau:

1. Kaysone Phomvihane;
2. Nouhak Phoumsavan;
3. Souphanouvong;
4. Phoumi Vongvichit;
5. Phoun Sipaseut;
6. Khamtai Siphandon; and
7. Sisomphan Lovansai.

Members of the party Central Committee Secretariat:

1. Kaysone Phomvihane;
2. Nouhak Phoumsavan;
3. Phoun Sipaseut; and
4. Sali Vongkhamsao.

Full members of the party Central Committee:

1. Sisavat Keobounphan;
2. Thai Mouan Saochanthala;
3. Khamsook Saingaseng;
4. Somseun -- deceased;
5. Sanan Souththichak;
6. Ma Khaikhamphithoun;
7. Meun Somvichit;
8. Chanmi Douangboutdi;
9. Maisouk Saisompheng;
10. Saman Viyaket;
11. Maichantan Sengmani;
12. Sounthon;
13. Souk Vongsak;
14. Boualang Boualapha; and
15. Khamphieu -- deceased.

Alternate members of the party Central Committee:

1. Sisana Sisan;
2. Siphon Phalikhan;
3. Mrs Khampheng Boupha;
4. Nhiavu Lobaliayao;
5. Somsak Saisongkham; and
6. Kambou Sounisai.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT SAYABOURY CONFERENCE SPEECH

BK110145 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Speech by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, delivered at opening of conference of Sayaboury provincial party committee on 27 February 1982 -- recorded]

[Text] Beloved members of the party committees and administrative committees at the provincial, district and canton levels in Sayaboury Province; beloved compatriots in Sayaboury

Province: Today, I am very glad and regard it a great honor to visit Sayaboury Province to meet our compatriots who have gathered here to welcome me. My meeting with you today reminds me of my life during the resistance period when I carried out activities from this province, such as in Siang Nguyen Canton, Siang Hon, Siang Lom, (Mouang Sok), Hongsa and up to Luang Namtha Province.

This meeting also reminds me of the time I joined the first coalition government as minister of education and my subsequent visit to this province to attend a festival in 1937 during which I was warmly welcomed by our compatriots.

My visit to this province this time is like a visit to an outpost of the LPDR. The people in this province have resolutely implemented the party's line and policies. You compatriots have successfully set up agricultural cooperatives and settlements. You have endeavored to carry out the socialist economic construction correctly and effectively, and have managed to harvest sufficient rice and other crops for consumption. I know that our guerrillas, regional forces and regular armed forces in this province have successfully suppressed traitorous commando elements. Additionally, our policemen in this province have also cooperated with local residents in triumphantly suppressing enemy spies and agents, thus bringing peace and tranquillity to the region.

I am visiting a province which has effectively fulfilled the state educational policy, that is at a time when the people of all tribes here have managed to stamp out illiteracy among themselves completely, and are concentrating efforts on raising their cultural standards and building new socialist men for the province with a view to turning this province into a stable rear area for the country and a heroic and gallant front for the revolution.

On behalf of the Political Bureau and the LPRP Central Committee, the LPDP Government, and the Ministry of Education, sports and religious affairs, I would like to thank the Sayaboury provincial party committee and the party committees at other levels and our compatriots in this province wholeheartedly for holding a grand meeting to welcome our party. [applause]

I would like to extend my respect, unity, affection and greetings to all Buddhist clergymen, army men, policemen, youths, members of the women's unions and the trade unions in this province, and all compatriots for gathering here to warmly welcome us. [applause]

Beloved members of the provincial party committee and administrative committee, and compatriots, we are holding this meeting at a time when the world situation is changing rapidly in favor of the revolution and socialist construction. At present, the three revolutionary currents -- the socialist current, the national liberation current, and the current of the laboring class struggling to liberate themselves -- are fiercely struggling against the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, and other reactionary forces throughout the world. The socialist forces are becoming more progressive and stronger qualitatively, and their numbers are increasing with every passing day. The national liberation forces are also becoming stronger and more powerful, thus marching forward to liberate one country after another from foreign colonialists. The forces of the laboring class struggling in the capitalist and imperialist countries are becoming more powerful, scoring one great victory after another.

Though suffering heavy defeats, the U.S. imperialists still hope to regain their strength to oppose the revolution so as to prolong the life of their decadent system. Other imperialists are also engaged in internal bickering and are unavoidably heading toward bankruptcy. The U.S. imperialists are using the Chinese reactionary clique and the Thai reactionary clique to create tension along the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao borders.

In the meantime, internal conflicts among the Chinese reactionary clique are worsening. They are warmongering [words indistinct], but remain weak. They are unable to solve their internal problems. The Chinese leadership is divided into three rival groups. They are squabbling for power. The internal conflicts among these groups are deteriorating with every passing day. The Chinese people have no desire to engage in a war with anyone. This is because they have already suffered severe hardships and only want to enjoy peace and build socialism.

The U.S. imperialists have created conditions for waging wars in Africa, the Middle East, Afghanistan, Poland, Kampuchea, Asia and El Salvador in Central America. They have endeavored to separate the three Indochinese countries from the ASEAN countries. Nevertheless, they have unavoidably suffered defeats elsewhere. All forces struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, justice and social progress are becoming stronger and more powerful. These forces are united and have cooperated with one another more closely, and will certainly defeat the warmongering forces in the end. We must, however, always remain vigilant, be confident in our glorious future and victory, and march forward to score even greater victories. Only by doing this will we be able to guarantee that another world war will not take place.

Beloved compatriots at this meeting, the internal situation in our country at present still remains complicated. This is because our country is inseparable from the world situation. When the world situation becomes complicated, so does the situation in our country. The situation in our country has become complicated because of the psywar tactics of the enemies. The enemies have tried to use deceitful propaganda campaigns to confuse our people and make them lose faith in the party, thereby weakening the revolutionary forces. This is the objective of the imperialists and the international reactionaries.

The Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists have stepped up their collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. Following the defeat of their genocidal scheme in Kampuchea by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the KPRP led by Comrade Heng Samrin, and following the defeat of their war of aggression against the SRV, the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists have turned to force the Thai reactionary clique to allow reactionary Khmer refugees to create disturbances along the Kampuchean-Thai border. They have instructed exiled reactionary traitors to carry out plundering and military provocations along the Vietnamese-Sino border as well as the Lao-Sino border. They have stepped up psywar tactics by threatening the SRV that they would launch another attack against that country to teach it another lesson. They have also threatened to wipe out the Lao race by using the 900 million Chinese people to attack Laos. We think that such a threat, however, is only part of a psywar propaganda campaign. They have no (?facilities) to use the entire Chinese population to wipe out the Lao people as they have claimed. The truth is that they are unable to do such a thing!

The poverty-stricken Chinese people have no desire for war but instead want peace so that they can freely build socialism and improve their living conditions. They will never carry out such an absurd (?plan) of the Chinese ruling clique. The Chinese people have opposed the Beijing warmongering ruling clique. The internal bickering among the three ruling groups in Beijing is worsening with every passing day. The Chinese people are now trying to stage a revolution to topple the three reactionary ruling groups in order to lead China genuinely along the path of socialism and to unite with other socialist countries in resisting the U.S. imperialists. Anti-leadership leaflets have been circulated throughout China; wall newspapers have appeared in all cities; and clandestine radio broadcasts have called on the people to pursue their progressive activities. As a result, internal conflicts in China have been widening.

As for the Thai reactionary clique, their internal rifts are also accelerating. The Thai people do not support the warmongering policy of the Thai ruling clique nor that of the Chinese reactionary clique. They call on the Thai reactionary clique to strictly implement the peace agreement [san-gna santiphap] recently signed by the Lao and Thai premiers.

In spite of such a complicated world situation, the situation in Laos is getting better. Our armed forces and public security forces have coordinated with our people of all tribes and nationalities in suppressing and wiping out commandos and spies of the exiled Lao reactionaries in several areas, thus securely defending the young LPDR and allowing it to stand majestically as an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia.

Under the correct leadership of the LPRP, our people have scored great achievements in socialist economic construction and our agricultural cooperatives and settlements have been developed favorably throughout the country. For the past 2 years, it has not been necessary for us to import rice from other countries to feed our people. Such a development is unprecedented in the history of Laos.

In 1976 we managed to harvest some 800,000 tons of grain. Our grain harvests in 1977 and 1978 decreased considerably due to severe floods and droughts. In 1980 our grain harvest went up to 1.2 million tons. It is predicted that our 1981 grain harvest will exceed that of 1980. The exact official statistics, however, have not yet been compiled. It is apparent that the grain harvest of 1981 will be a record harvest in the history of Laos. During the French and U.S. occupation, we never produced sufficient rice for domestic consumption. Each year, we had to import rice to feed our people. This is not the case any longer for we are now able to supply sufficient rice to our entire population. In addition to rice, we also produce cassava, corn, potato and other starchy crops which can be used as a substitute diet. In other countries, the harvest of these crops must be included into the harvest statistics of food production. Because of such good crop harvests, we have also tried to expand livestock raising so as to increase our food supplies and to improve the living conditions of our people of all tribes.

Our educational, cultural and public health development has also proceeded effectively with each passing day. Seven provinces have completely stamped out illiteracy, while three other provinces are going to do the same soon. There are all together 13 provinces in Laos. Seven of these have already stamped out illiteracy, while three others are preparing to announce the complete eradication of illiteracy. Therefore, there are only three provinces left. Most of the people in these three provinces, however, have become literate. I believe that we will be able to stamp out illiteracy throughout the country completely in the near future.

Cultural training to help the people raise to a higher level their understanding and knowledge has also been carried out effectively. Those who have stamped out illiteracy have maintained knowledge at the levels of elementary classes 1, 2 or 3. People in many areas have been educated at the secondary and senior high school levels.

With regard to public health work, it has been expanded to the canton and village levels. There are public health cadres working in villages and there are canton-level hospitals in almost all cantons while hospitals in districts, provinces and in the capital have been expanded. The number of beds for patients in each hospital has increased. This has guaranteed the saving of our Lao people's lives.

Information work -- propaganda through newspapers and radios -- has also been expanded to the grassroots level. Recently, we successfully set up a satellite relay communications station with Soviet assistance. From now on, we can watch television programs relayed from Soviet television station, and will be able to talk with people in countries all over the world through Soviet satellites.

The sports, art and literature activities have also been widely expanded. They have daily become a mass movement characterized by patriotism, science and progress. This is a great, glorious, unprecedented success of our Lao people. This success has pushed our Lao country to march firmly forward along the path of socialism, and no force can reverse it.

Sayaboury Province has made great, positive and glorious contributions to these successes. Therefore, I would like to take this occasion to hail the party committees at all levels, people of all nationalities and tribes, soldiers, policemen, monks and novices, youths, women, trade union members, the Lao Front for National Construction, and everyone in Saraboury Province for their close unity and determination to score these great and brilliant successes. [applause]

Delegates to the meeting, must accept that the successes we have achieved are merely initial successes. They have not yet met all our requirements. Our goal is to build an ever more progressive and prosperous socialist system than that which we have today. This is because we are still in the beginning step of the transition to socialism. In this beginning step, all countries, like our country, suffer hardships and difficult circumstances. Some other countries have experienced even more suffering. They have, however, finally overcome those sufferings and have achieved success in building prosperous socialism. It is natural that we -- who are in the first stage of the transition to socialism -- would still be suffering some hardships and difficult circumstances. To make our life better and more prosperous, we have to advance to the second stage. To make our country genuinely prosperous and to allow it to advance to socialism, we have to advance into the third stage.

We are still suffering such difficulties because our enemies have not yet abandoned their psywar schemes to create disturbances by using guerrilla and economic as well as cultural warfare. They have spread groundless news reports with the intention of deceiving and misleading our people into losing confidence in the line and policies of the party and government. They have instigated our people of various nationalities and tribes to hate one another, thus undermining our solidarity. They have carried out deceitful propaganda saying a war will occur in our country, thus threatening our people.

This propaganda is aimed at making our people pay no attention to earning a living. The enemies have mobilized bandits to create disturbances in different areas in Laos, and then to use this as their tool to threaten the people, saying anybody who refuses to abide by them would be plundered by exiled reactionaries. They have also used money to buy off to serve as their lackeys those who are greedy and who think only of profit. They have also used money to buy goods in our country at exorbitant prices in order to raise commodity prices here. Additionally, they have bought commodities from our country and sold them in Thailand with the aim of causing a shortage of food and staple items in our country. They have then propagandized that the new system in our country is a system which does not bring any happiness to the people.

In the cultural area, they have waged propaganda through radio and television programs motivating the people to pursue pleasure and to be intoxicated with lotteries, consequently forcing them not to think about the national construction task. Sometimes, they have waged propaganda misleading the Lao people into crossing the border to watch sports games, to enjoy song and dance performances, or to attend various festivals organized on different occasions. Their aim is to make the Lao people discontent with earning a living, but to pursue pleasure in the festive activities they have organized for this propaganda purpose.

This propaganda campaign has led the Lao people (?astray). They have also used songs and dramas to mislead the Lao people into thinking that Lao territory is part of Thailand. They have tried to encourage our people to sing Thai songs and to dance Thai steps with a view to doing away with Lao identity. Such is a psywar tactic they have relentlessly employed against our people.

At times they have coerced and deceived the Lao people into fleeing to Thailand and other countries. Of course, some of these Lao citizens have come back after experiencing severe hardships in those countries. Nowadays, fewer and fewer people are trying to flee the country while more and more of them are returning home. While I was in France to attend the French Communist party Congress I met several hundred Lao refugees who asked me to guarantee their security because they wanted to come back home. I told them that when they came to France no one gave them any guarantee about their security. Therefore, they need no guarantee about their security if they want to return home. If they come back home to earn an honest living as other Lao citizens, they can still retain their Lao citizenship.



If they come back to serve the enemy scheme in creating disturbances for other people, however, no one can guarantee their security. They will be punished. Even those persons who still remain in Laos will be punished if they serve the enemy scheme.

Some of us fail to adhere strictly to the class principle and do not know how to tell friends from foes. They easily fall for the enemy's propaganda campaign. They do not know what the enemy propaganda campaign is like. They cannot tell the difference between the enemy propaganda and the statements made by the party and state. They still fall for any deceitful propaganda campaigns made by the enemy. Such a weak point has brought difficulties to our people.

Another weak point experienced by our people deals with the tasks on national defense and public security among the masses. We fail to carry out these tasks in certain areas effectively. Only armymen carry out national defense tasks, while only policemen do the latter. Most people fail to cooperate actively with these authorities to carry out their tasks.

Another problem deals with the setting up of agricultural cooperatives and settlements. Several provinces have encountered difficulties in carrying out this task. Some provinces have failed to follow cooperative regulations correctly in setting up these enterprises. Some people have no faith in this system, thus refusing to participate actively in cooperative activities. Additionally, they lack experience in operating these enterprises. After setting up these cooperatives, they neglect to apply modern technology and science to their operation. In fact, all cooperative members must pay close attention to running them efficiently. If they fail to operate these cooperatives effectively, they must seek ways to consolidate them. This is because an agricultural cooperative is a correct production form in advancing toward socialism.

Only by correctly operating this production form will we be able to increase our agricultural production. We can now see that several agricultural cooperatives have been effectively operated, thus enabling them to score better harvests. Most of our surplus grain for consumption comes from agricultural cooperatives. We also give assistance to private farmers to carry out their farming. Their harvests are not as productive, however, as those of agricultural cooperatives. For example, in the 1981 production year an agricultural cooperative in the southern region was able to give a dividend of over one ton of rice to each member in the past harvest season. Such a dividend does not include the harvest of dry season rice farming. Several cooperatives in the northern region, such as Muang Hiam and Sam Neua, could give a dividend of over 800 kilos of paddy to each member while the private farming sector could produce only 600 kilos per person. The private sector fails to produce sufficient rice for consumption. As a result, more and more people have now applied for membership in agricultural cooperatives. They have come to understand that by becoming members of agricultural cooperatives, they are joining in the efforts to fight natural calamities, for example, by building dams to irrigate farm land and using organic and inorganic fertilizers or planting green peas as cash crop to nourish the soil for rice farming. Nevertheless, an average cooperative in our country is able to produce only 600 kilos of rice per hectare so far, while in several other countries a similar enterprise is able to produce over 10 tons per hectare. We must strive to increase the harvest output per hectare in the future to three, four, five, six, seven, eight or nine tons. By then, we will be able to improve the living conditions of our people effectively.

Another thing is that we have not yet fully carried out the tasks on the literacy campaign and cultural development. Illiteracy may be stamped out in certain areas. People in some areas fail to carry out this work continuously. Even though illiteracy has been stamped out, the cultural standard of the people still remains low. This is another weak point we must get rid of.

Moreover, our people fail to extensively, profoundly and thoroughly resist the enemy's psywar tactics. Some of them easily fall for enemy propaganda campaigns.

As a result, they have some doubts in the line and policies of the party Central Committee and the government. Our people must be convinced to understand profoundly the situation and the line and policies of the party and state regarding the enemy's psywar tactics. Only by doing this will we be able to take our country toward socialism step by step, thus bringing prosperity and well-being to our people.

Faced with such a situation, I am of the view that we must continue to carry out our duties as follows:

1. We must further strengthen the unity among our people of all nationalities and tribes.
2. We must further heighten vigilance so that the enemy will not be able to deceive us any longer with his psywar tactics. The enemy may not be able to deceive us directly; however, he still tries to employ such tactics with our children and relatives, and we sometimes fall for them. For example, he may use young girls or old people to deceive us. Therefore, we must heighten our vigilance so as to thwart the enemy's psywar tactics both directly and indirectly. We must try to convince those elements unknowingly serving the enemy psywar campaigns.
3. We must unite to resist all deceitful psywar tactics, spy activities, commando operations, and economic and cultural maneuvers of the enemy in all respects. We must never allow the enemy to deceive our people with these activities.
4. We must unite to develop and expand agricultural cooperatives and settlements, and handicraft work, including textile weaving, pottery, and bamboo wickerware. We must develop small industry by installing mechanized tools in this kind of production. We must develop light industry by using more machines than manpower. Subsequently, we can transform light industry into fully mechanized heavy industry. As a result, our factories will be expanded and production increased. Then our people will be supplied with adequate necessities in accordance with their needs. With efficient management in carrying out heavy industry, we will be able to increase work efficiency, reduce production cost, efficiently utilize raw materials, and save time and labor with maximal production. This is because these things are the foundations of the socialist economy. Without these foundations, we will not be able to build socialism. If we fail to build socialism, our people will continue to suffer shortages and hardships as before. Only by taking our country along the path of socialism will we be able to employ mechanization in production to produce more goods for our people as in other socialist countries.
5. We must continue to carry out literacy campaigns to stamp out illiteracy among our people and to raise the cultural standard of the people to the grade-4 level as well as the secondary and senior high school education levels. We must set up child care centers to take care of infants so that their parents will be able to engage fully in production. We must set up more kindergartens and primary, secondary and senior high schools. We must expand technical and vocational schools to train more technicians and specialists to take our country along the path of socialism.
6. We must consolidate our special solidarity with the Vietnamese and Kampuchea peoples. This is because Vietnam and Kampuchea are the two neighboring countries which have fought the common enemies with us for several decades. We are now simultaneously marching along the path of socialism. We have rendered unconditional assistance to one another in the past, and now the common enemies are threatening us. If we fail to unite closely to consolidate our strength to fight these enemies, we will not be able to safeguard our national independence. Only by uniting the three countries as fraternal neighbors will we be able to have enough strength to fight internal and external enemies. The special solidarity among the three countries does not mean that we will unify them into a single country. The enemies have accused us of setting up the so-called Indochinese federation with Vietnam as leader.

Vietnam is a country with its own independence. Laos is also a country with its own independence, and so is Kampuchea. We cooperate with one another in building and defending our countries and assist one another in accordance with our capabilities. This is the character of our special solidarity.

7. We must consolidate our solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This is because these countries had rendered assistance to us in our national liberation struggles in the past and are rendering assistance to us in our socialist construction at present. By accepting this assistance and cooperation, it does not mean that we are a satellite or colony of the Soviet Union or of any particular socialist countries. It means that they will give assistance to us in whatever field we need. We will do likewise with them. We help one another by selling goods to each other at prices lower than the international market. For example, we buy fuel oil from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries at the prices lower than we pay to the Shell company in Thailand. It is in no way dangerous to our country. If the enemies (?step up) their activities in our country to a higher degree, the Soviet Union and the socialist countries will help us defeat them to safeguard our national independence.

8. We must support, help and cooperate with the peoples in all countries in the world struggling for peace, national independence, democracy, justice and social progress. Several countries in the world are now struggling to liberate themselves so as to advance toward socialism. They need support from us. We must oppose imperialism, and render support and assistance to the peoples struggling against it.

While giving support and assistance to other countries, we must realize that we are still faced with certain internal and external difficulties. The enemies have not yet abandoned their schemes of aggression and intervention through psywar tactics, commando operations, economic and cultural maneuvers. They will continue to employ these tactics until they come to realize that they have become futile. Therefore we must be patient in fighting their schemes. We must fight until we can defeat the enemies. As for the internal difficulties we must know that we are advancing toward socialism as a small and young country with small-scale production, limited resources and widespread private interests. Our country has backward agriculture which relies only on natural developments. We lack experience in socialist construction, economic construction and cultural development. All these are internal difficulties.

Nevertheless, we are still blessed with several favorable conditions as follows:

1. The line and policies of the LPRP are always correct. Our party adopted appropriate lines and policies to fight the U.S. imperialists and French colonialists in the past 3 decades.
2. Our people of all nationalities and tribes are uniting more closely around the party and government.
3. All cadres, army men, policemen and people have learned their lessons in the 30 years of national liberation struggle and the 6 years of socialist construction.
4. Our country is rich in natural resources. If our country enjoys peace, we will be able to exploit such resources for national construction, thus improving the living conditions of our people.
5. We enjoy special relations with the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples. We also enjoy increasing cooperation and close solidarity with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

6. The peoples struggling for national independence, peace, democracy, justice and social progress in all continents consistently support our struggle. This support constitutes a strong force in resisting the aggressive policy of the imperialists.

7. If we remain united closely, maintain full faith in the party and state, are fully confident in the party line and policies, and strive to overcome all difficulties, we will certainly win final victory.

Beloved participants of the conference, I am very happy to meet you compatriots here. I will have to say goodbye to you because I will return to Vientiane today. I would like to express my sincere thanks to you for according me a warm welcome. I wish the party committees and administrative committees at all levels in this province, cadres, armymen, policemen, guerrillas, youths, women, workers, clergymen and intellectuals good health. I hope you will be united even more closely to fulfill all our noble tasks. I hope to come back to see you again. I would like to end my speech now. I wish you happiness. Thank you.

#### KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ATTENDS HOUA PHAN PARTY CONGRESS

BK100313 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, was guest of honor at the Third Congress of the Houa Phan Provincial Party Committee, which was held gloriously from 20 to 26 February 1982 under the chairmanship of Comrade Sai-gnavong, secretary of the provincial party committee.

During the congress, the delegates heard a report on past activities of the party committee, passed an action program for immediate tasks and elected a new secretary and new committee. On this occasion, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane openly talked with the delegates in a cordial atmosphere. He wholeheartedly praised and hailed the various achievements scored by the people of various tribes throughout Houa Phan Province over the past 8 years. The comrade general secretary also gave several important instructions to all the delegates on the building of an ever firmer and all-round strong Houa Phan Province to be worthy of being a heroic province and a base for the Lao revolution.

Also attending the congress as guests of honor were Comrade Khamsook Sai-gnaseng, member of the party Central Committee, and Comrade Yongyia, deputy secretary of the Xieng Khouang Provincial Party Committee, together with representatives from Son La and Thanh Hoa Provinces of the SRV and many other guests.

#### INSURGENTS BLOW UP AMMUNITION DEPOT IN SOUTH

AFP Report

BK091426 Hong Kong AFP in English 1325 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Bangkok, 9 Mar (AFP) -- An anti-government Laotian commando [group] has blown up an ammunition depot in southern Laos, Sunday night, it was learned from non-communist Cambodian sources here today. The depot, situated some 12 km (7.5 miles) from the border city of Savannakhet, was along the Mekong River and facing Thailand.

The same sources said the commander belonged to the "National United Front for Liberation of Laotian People" (NUFLLP), an anti-government resistance group formed on 15 September, 1980, grouped the right-wingers, the mountain peoples, the neutralists and some Laotian associations abroad.

There are currently some 40,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, according to informed sources.

Reports from Thai border region opposite to the site indicated that loud explosion sound was heard from across the Laotian border on Sunday night. But no details were given by Thai authorities concerning the explosion.

The NULLP, whose strength is not fully known, called for an international conference to discuss Laotian question in order to obtain withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and restoration of neutrality in Laos.

Bangkok POST Report

BK100246 Bangkok POST in English 10 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] Lao resistance forces blew up a large fuel dump near Savannakhet last Sunday and then fled into the jungle, fighting off pursuing Pathet Lao troops. Sources close to the resistance said that one member of the small rebel group was killed in the retreat from the petrol and oil storage depot across the Mekong River from Mukdahan District of Nakhon Phanom. The force of the explosions was felt in Mukdahan, and debris was scattered across the river into Thailand, local residents said.

The sources said the rebels charged at the depot, throwing hand grenades into the storage area, setting off large explosions and starting fires. Pathet Lao troops, at first taken by surprise, opened fire on the guerrillas as they withdrew, and chased them a short distance into the countryside around the Savannakhet provincial capital.

It was not known what casualties were suffered by the Pathet Lao, the sources said. They described the fighting as intense but fairly short-lived. The incident was one of the first successes claimed by southern Lao resistance forces so close to a major city.

The extent of the insurgency in Laos is still largely unknown. Troops are known to operate in organised units of various sizes in northern Laos, in the south opposite northeastern Thailand, and in central Laos, where the Vientiane government has claimed success in trying to break the back of a Mong-led revolt. Several journalists who have traveled with the southern-based guerrillas have quoted resistance leaders as saying that they are slowly building an army, and have avoided large-scale contacts with Pathet Lao or Vietnamese troops.

THAI TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

BK091107 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 8 March, Nousai Sitthisai, acting minister of industry and trade, received a trade delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand led by Phatchara Itsarasena, director general of the Foreign Trade Department attached to the Commerce Ministry. On this occasion, the guests and the host held talks in a good atmosphere. They discussed ways and means to develop and consolidate further the trade between the two countries.

The Thai trade delegation arrived in Vientiane, the capital, that afternoon to hold discussions and reach an agreement with the Lao side on the scope of trade for 1982. They will also discuss a settlement of remaining problems, for example, the problem of the 273 types of goods under the control of the Thai Government, permission for the transit of goods to Laos via Thailand, and other problems related to the trade between the two countries.

POST: SRV SHELLING KILLS 16 KHMER REFUGEES

BK120129 Bangkok POST in English 12 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Sixteen Kampuchean refugees were killed and 43 wounded when three artillery shells fired by Vietnamese-led forces slammed into a Khmer Serei border camp, it was reported yesterday. Lt-Gen Som Kattaphan, spokesman of the Supreme Command, said 12 Khmers were killed when the 130-mm shells hit the camp, opposite the Thai village of Nong Chan in Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri, on Wednesday [10 March]. Thai troops and relief workers took the wounded to a field hospital in Khao-I Dang holding centre and a district hospital in Ta Phraya. Three refugees who were slightly wounded were given medical treatment on the spot and released, Gen Som said. Later reports said four of the wounded died in hospital.

Lt-Gen Som said no food was distributed to the refugees by international agencies on Wednesday afternoon, but many refugees were gathered there during the shelling.

Refugee sources said one of the shells slammed right into the market area of the encampment, killing and injuring refugees, most of them children and women. They said the casualty toll was the highest among civilians from a single shelling there. The two other shells hit the periphery of the camp, which straddles the frontier, but caused no casualties, the sources said. The camp, which is controlled by Khmer Serei guerrillas, shelters over 45,000 Kampuchean refugees, most of whom live in makeshift huts. The camp, which is often called Nong Chan after the Thai village just across the border, has been periodically shelled by Vietnamese gunners during clashes with Khmer Serei guerrillas. It was previously the scene of internecine fighting between rival guerrilla factions.

In other developments, Lt-Gen Som said fighting had subsided somewhat inside Kampuchea, as Vietnam was busy adjusting its force for renewed attacks on the Khmer Rouge. He said that no shells landed on the Thai side of the border yesterday.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS REMARKS ON KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES

BK120225 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 12 Mar 82 p 6

[Text] Col Sanan Khachonklam of the Supreme Command's Joint Operations Centre said yesterday that border encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border will be "gradually" reorganized and moved into the Khmer territory with the cooperation of UN authorities. "We will not re-mark the demarcation line as had been suggested in some foreign reports," the colonel told the NATION yesterday. He was referring to a recent report in the Hong Kong-based FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW which said that Thai authorities were redrawing the demarcation line on the Thai-Kampuchean border to place certain border encampments including Nong Chan in the Kampuchean territory.

"We are not doing that. We know where the borderline is. What we will be doing is to slowly move the Kampuchean in the encampments back to Kampuchean territory with the cooperation of UN officials. For example, in the future, vegetable seeds distributed to displaced Kampuchean may be given to those in the encampments to be planted in Kampuchean soil," the colonel explained. The senior military officer in charge of the refugee problem made the clarification to avoid misunderstandings over the new move. "We are not changing the borderline. We will, step by step, move the Kampuchean in the encampments on the Kampuchean side of the border."

Col Sanan told a luncheon of the Rotary Club of Phrakhanong at the Ambassador Hotel on Wednesday that border encampments along the Thai-Kampuchean border will be "reorganized" so that all displaced Khmers, estimated at about 288,000 at the last count, would in effect be residing in the Kampuchean territory.

VNA REJECTS PRC REPORT ON CAPTURE OF SRV BOAT

OW111644 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 11 Mar 82

["Chinese Fabrication Rejected" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 11 -- As reported by XINHUA yesterday, Chinese forces illegally stationed on the Vietnamese archipelago of Hoang Sa on March 4 captured a Vietnamese craft which they called "spy vessel."

This was a customary slander made by the Chinese authorities to hoodwink public opinion and cover up the fact that they had many times seized Vietnamese fishing boats and kidnapped Vietnamese fishermen operating on Vietnamese waters. This was also designed to divert public attention from the fact that dozens of Chinese armed vessels on March 3 were caught in the act of conducting spying and provocative activities far into Vietnamese waters in Binh Tri Thien Province.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to completely reject this slanderous fabrication. We demand that the Chinese authorities release all the Vietnamese fishing boats and crewmen they have captured and stop sending their vessels into Vietnamese waters. The Chinese authorities must answer for their criminal actions.

VNA REJECTS WESTERN REPORT ON TOXIC CHEMICAL USE

OW111608 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 11 -- Western sources yesterday quoted false reports claiming that Vietnam had air dropped "yellow toxic chemical" on some areas adjacent to the Kampuchean-Thai border.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to completely reject this fabrication.

KYODO REPORTS LE DUAN MAY BECOME NEW PRESIDENT

OW120427 Tokyo KYODO in English 0312 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Bangkok, March 12 (KYODO) -- The Vietnam Communist Party may name party Secretary General Le Duan president of the country at its congress due to open March 27, diplomatic sources here have said.

The top government post has been vacant since the death of party leader Ho Chi Minh in 1969.

The sources noted that Le Duan, 73, has recently been addressed with more honorifics than ever before.

If Le Duan is promoted to the presidency, they said, he is most likely to be succeeded within the party by Politburo member Le Duc Tho. Le Duc Tho has already surrendered his post as chief of the party's organization affairs to Central Committee member Nguyen Duc Tham, the sources said.

They said a changeover of the key party posts will possibly lead to a reshuffle of the aging Politburo as many of its 17 members are now over 70.

Results of the party congress, the first since December 1976 and called mainly to discuss the country's 1981-85 economic development plan, will be significant not only to Vietnam but also to Indochina as a whole, the sources added.

Laos, Vietnam's neighbor and close ally, plans to hold a similar congress of the People's Revolutionary Party, the first in 10 years.

The Vietnam-backed Communist Party in Kampuchea held a national session last year.

VCP GREETING TO MEXICAN PARTY CONGRESS

OW120723 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 12 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has sent a message to the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico greeting its first congress.

The message wishes the U.S.P.M. further success in its struggle for a Mexico of peace, independence and progress, thus making an important contribution to the world people's struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and other reactionary forces, for peace and security in Central America and elsewhere.

It thanks the communists, the working class and people, and the other democratic and progressive forces of Mexico for their warm support to the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence.

ARMY PAPER REVIEWS MILITARY SUPPORT TASKS

BK111200 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The rear services general department recently held an all-army rear service conference to review the results of the implementation of the 1981 rear service plan and to discuss operational measures for 1982. Attending the conference were heads of the rear services of the military subsistence, uniform, POL, transport, and medical departments and of various military regions, army corps and armed branches in the entire army. Lt Gen Bui Phung, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of national defense, also attended and addressed the conference.

Last year, despite numerous difficulties, the army rear services sector exerted great efforts and adopted many effective measures to help ensure combat readiness, care for the daily activities of the soldiers and maintain their living standards. In many localities, as a result of the movement to increase production, the soldiers' food rations have been stabilized. Thanks to the intensive adoption of prophylactic measures and effective medical care, the rate of physical fitness among the soldiers has been maintained as required and malaria, skin diseases and other epidemics have been prevented or stamped out quickly. Meanwhile, the distribution of non-combat, combat and winter uniforms to soldiers has been basically conducted. Many units have intensified their managerial work and equipped themselves with additional sewing machines and thread and cloth to ensure that soldiers are fully and properly clad. Implementing the motto that the higher and lower echelons work together, and making the fullest use of all locally available construction materials, various units have been able to overcome difficulties in quickly providing living quarters and beds for the soldiers and depots for vehicles and military equipment in accordance with technical requirements. While gradual changes have been made in activities involving transportation and the use of oil and gasoline, difficulties concerning fuel and transport facilities have been minimized, thus contributing to the fulfillment of the plan in support of training and combat activities and the effort to maintain combat readiness. In addition, good results have been obtained in assisting other units.

The army rear services sector has determined its guidelines and tasks for 1982 which involve concentrating efforts on ensuring the fulfillment of all assignments to support combat activities and help maintain combat readiness and improve the people's livelihood; performing its internationalist duty satisfactorily; striving to step up production and practice thrift in order to stabilize and further improve the soldiers' lives; and building itself into a regular and modern army unit.

To implement these guidelines and tasks, in 1982 it is necessary for the army rear services sector to further develop its initiative and creativeness and resolutely overcome the practice of relying on the higher echelons while promoting the right to collective mastery of the masses and seeking every possible measure to fulfill its operational plan satisfactorily.



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